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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpos

LOCAL NEWS. - The City and Suburban News Bures of the Univer Pages and New York Associate Press is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

Honor to the Brave!

Brave little Greece would rather fight powerful Turkey than witness any longer the sufferings of the Christians in Crete. Now look across the way from our shores at Gen. WEYLER, cruel as a Turk, remorseless as a mad pacha, murdering innocent people by the thodsand, and ravaging Cuba as the Turks never ravaged Crete. And look at the powerful United States, separated from Cuba by less than a hundred miles, regardless of the sufferings which the Cubans, struggling to establish a free republic like our own, have endured for years at the hands of Spain.

Turkey has a great army made up of troops as ferocious as any in the world. Greece has but a small army, recruited from a population not much larger than that of the city of New York. Yet Greece is ready to take up arms against Turkey in behalf of the wronged people of the outlying island of Crete.

The United States, with more than thrice the population of Spain, and able to raise an army of millions, stands unconcerned, utters not even a word of remonstrance to Spain, while desolate Cuba shricks as she shrinks from the fire and the sword of bloody WEY-LER. The spirit of liberty that leads little Greece to challenge the mighty Turk to combat has no place in CLEVELAND's administration of the Government of the United States.

In the case of Greece against Turkey it is as it was in the case of DAVID against GOLIATH of Gath. In the case of the United States for Cuba, is it because we fear Spain that we stand gazing for years at the slaughter house in which our fellow republicans are sacrificed to glut the bloodthirst of the Spanish monarchy? Honor to brave little Greece!

After Four Years.

Exactly four years ago, on the 14th of February, 1893, a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was con cluded between Commissioners who had reached Washington from Honolulu eleven

days before, and the Department of State. This treaty was the result of the over throw of the monarchy in Hawaii and the establishment there of a Provisional Government which, by its terms, was to last only until Hawaii should be received into the American Union. The agreement was sent to the Senate the day after it was signed, but as the session was to end on the 4th of March, and an extra session was to be called, final consideration was postponed.

On the 4th of March Mr. CLEVELAND became President, and one of his early acts was to withdraw his predecessor's treaty from the Senate's possession "for examina tion," as he said. We all know what that examination meant. The mission of BLOUNT to Honolulu followed, with all its train of events, disgraceful to our record as a nation. For the first time our country was on view as striving to crush a republic and to restore a discarded throne in its place.

The attempt proved unsuccessful, but in its progress the question of annexation became secondary. Indeed, with the treaty withdrawn, and the CLEVELAND Administration refusing to negotiate another, it only remained for Hawaii to wait until that Administration should end.

Four years have passed, and with the republic which Mr. CLEVELAND sought to de stroy firmly established and flourishing in Hawaii, we find ex-Queen LILIUOKALANI at Washington, staying out the last weeks of his Administration, in the vain hope of "restoration or a pension."

The folly of her venture is heightened by the talk of her secretary in denouncing both the republic in Hawaii and the annexa tion project, although this latter is the only means of securing a pension for the ex-Queen. But the whole spectacle furnishes an epitome of the results of four years, and serves to connect the CLEVELAND Adminis tration's opening with its closing days.

Oracles and Orators.

It seems to us that we have had an unus nal number of very good speeches this winter, upon all kinds of subjects, on festive occasions, at public meetings and celebra tions, at religious gatherings and revivals before societies, clubs, business bodies, and other organizations, by men and by women. We have had in the city very many orations lectures, discourses, addresses, essays, and harangues, that were excellent. We guess we have had a thousand of them, and per haps as many as one-tenth of this number have been of a high order of merit, possessing reason, imagination, sentiment, mettle, and fire, the five things which constitute

the chief elements of eloquence. The ability to speak well in public is a very desirable accomplishment. There are plenty of men of action, as also men of intellect or of learning, who do not possess it. It is an accomplishment that often needs the rein, and ought not to be always kept on show, lest the possessor of it become a bore. The exer cise of it ought always to be preceded by much thought, such thought as is deep, broad, strong, serious, true, and good. It any man shall believe that he is what is called an "original thinker," let him be ware when he appears before a critical audience. The "off-hand speaker," too, had better be on his or her guard all the time. At a recent affair in this city there were ter such speakers, nine of whom made fools of themselves.

We doubt whether there were in any other winter as many speech makers and essay readers of what used to be called the softer sex," as there have been this winter We think that as many as one hundred of them have favored the New York public within the past three months, discoursing upon science, literature, the drama, reform, philosophy, the arts, and other high themes. We think that there are in

A fair proportion of them are good cholars, reasoners, and thinkers, full of useful wisdom. It is a pleasure to listen to a speech, lecture, or essay, that is the production of such a woman. American women, in these times, are engaged in all kinds of business, and it is their privilege, or, indeed, their right, to engage in this kind. How melodious, oftentimes, is the voice of a woman of understanding!

As for pulpit eloquence, it is yet to be found in some churches. As for political speeches, a few of them are up to the mark. As for Congressional oratory, it is not by any means extinct, though we could not easily name any first rate orator in either House at this time. There does not seem to be much chance nowadays, at least in New York, for the old-fashioned kind of spread-eagle man; yet we have a liking for him, when he is in his best shape,

There has been a revival of college oratory within the past few years, and some o the young chaps shine in a debate. For the great Yale-Harvard debate at New Haven on the first day of next month, preparations are going on. At the trial for choice of speakers there are to be competitors from all the departments of both Yale and Harvard. The time to be allowed to each speaker is twelve minutes, which, we think, is too short a time; for a fellow can hardly get warmed up in less than ten minutes, by which time all the judges will be looking at their watches, and thus embarrassing the guileless youth. We suggest that the college authorities give to each speaker a good square half hour, and let the debate last all day. This would be a debate which it might be worth while for a New Yorker to go up to New Haven to hear.

Let eloquence flourish, the rational kind of it, made of solid stuff, truly American in quality, and no hysterics.

Her Only Useful Friend Must Go.

Before the end of the first year of war in Cuba Spain had begun to see that the struggle would be long and hard; and she sought for the help of France, England, and other European powers, but found no encouragement anywhere. She stooped so low in the early part of last year as to seek for mere "moral support," anxious that some Government should at least declare that it favored the perpetuation of her vicious rule in Cuba. She failed to get even that useless concession from any of them. They all stood aloof, without ever uttering a word of sympathy. As a last resort, Spain turned to Wash

ington. It had previously been her desire to secure an ally against Washington. which, as it had been supposed, would be unfavorable to her: but, as no foreign ally could be secured, she wheeled about toward the capital of the country which she had suspected of viewing her designs with disfavor. Wonderful to narrate, she there found that which she had vainly sought for elsewhere. She there obtained moral support of the most valuable kind. She there saw a man who declared for her vicious rule in Cuba, and who sent her a letter, as he permitted us to know nine months afterward, telling her what he would do to help her to maintain that rule. Further yet, he gave evidence of his good faith in the case by doing for Spain many things which she could not do for herself. It was a great thing for friendless Spain. She had at last got moral support, and something more, too, from an unexpected quarter. Europe had turned its back upon her, both the military portion of it and the moral portion: but, halloo! there stands CLEVELAND, big enough to make all Europe look small, holding out both hands to her. Spain could not believe it at first, and she did not, as her friend told us in his December message, reply to his first offer of help: but she has learned a good deal within a year, during which he has assisted her with both his hands and all his lung power. Spain has one friend in the world, and she has been brought to know it. She has had moral and other support from this Administration, more than our Government ever before gave to any European country engaged in a fight. It has been worth to her millions upon millions of dollars. Without it Cuba might ere now have driven her from her last foothold in America.

The serious thing for Spain at this time is that her only friend in all the world will leave for parts unknown in less than three weeks, and there he will remain for the rest of his life. Friendless Spain ! the derelict of nations.

Radeliffe College.

We have before us the proof sheets of the annual report of the President and Treasurer of Radeliffe College for the academic year 1895-96. This institution, it will be remembered, is the outcome of the Society for the Promotion of the Collegiate Instruction for Women, which in 1878 was organized in Cambridge, Mass., and was long popularly known as the Harvard Annex. From small beginnings that society has developed into one of the most important existing seats for the higher education of women. and, under its new name, it is now in close and organic relation with Harvard University, its diplomas having precisely the same value as the latter's degrees.

It appears that the number of young women registered in the college during the year under review was 358, of whom 159 were pursuing the regular four-year course, 155 were special students not aiming at a degree, and 44 were graduate students. These figures show a gain of 74 over the preceding year; there were 60 in the Freshman Class in 1895-96 as against 39 in 1894-95. The number of graduates pursuing advanced courses of study had also risen from 31 to 44. It is likewise noteworthy that the students are gradually being drawn from a wider constituency; thus, although 278 were from Massachusetts, there were 18 from New York; Pennsylvania and Ohio sent 5 each; New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, California, and Iowa sent 4 each; Connecticut, Texas, and Illinois, 3 each; the District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, and South Carolina, 2; Florida, Indiana, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Vermont, and Rhode Island, I each; one came all the way from Egypt, a second from Algiers, a third from Italy, and a fourth from Nova Scotia.

The President's report directs attention to some commendable work performed by graduate students at Radcliffe College in the way of independent research. For example, Miss MAYO and Miss HENCHMAN each prepared papers at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which bore evidence of such careful and thorough investigation that they were published by consent of the director, Prof. AGASSIZ, in the bulletin of the Museum. A more recent monograph by another graduate student, Mrs. DAVEN-

Zoblogical Laboratory of the Museum of Comparative Zoblogy of Harvard College.' One of the best monographs produced by Radeliffe graduate is Miss FOLLETT's book on "The Speaker of the House of Representatives." This is a consecutive account of that office from an early date, and traces the evolution of its influence and importance. This work has been published by LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., and is recognized as a useful contribution to the current knowledge of the workings of our Federal Government. To another Radeliffe graduate student we are indebted for "A Classified List of Printed Material for English Mano rial and Agrarian History in the Middle Ages." The title suggests a work of mere enumeration, but, as a matter of fact, it in cludes the results of a great deal of investigation in mediæval history. It was quoted not long ago among authoritative works of reference in a course of lectures delivered by Prof. MAITLAND on "The History of Eng lish Law" at the University of Cambridge England. We should also mention Miss THOMPSON'S monograph on "The Unity of Fichte's System," which has a positive value

for students of the Fichtean philosophy. One naturally turns with curiosity to the undergraduate and graduate curricula. which bear such substantial fruits of thought, research, and learning as those to which we have referred. It is certain that young woman can now obtain at Radcliffe College a much more comprehensive if not a more thorough, education than was procurable by young men at Harvard University thirty-five years ago. Indeed, some of the subjects studied seem somewhat profound and ponderous for "sweet girl graduates with their golden hair." They remind one of the skit that used to circulate in Cambridge and Boston soon after the foundation of the society which was the germ of Radeliffe College:

" ' Where are you going, my pretty ma 'I'm going to the Annex, Sir! she said.' What shall you study there, my pretty maid?"

As a matter of fact, we do not find either the Confucian classics or the science of the fourth dimension included by name in the present courses of instruction at Radcliffe College. The fair undergraduates, however, may toy with the differential and integral calculus, and Prof. B. O. PIERCE stands ready to introduce them to determinants, and, in truth, to all modern methods in geometry. Then there are courses in the Semitic languages, wherein the young woman graduate, after refuting "HUDIBRAS" BUTLER's slur :

"For Hebrew roots, 'tis often found, They flourish best in barren ground,'

can proceed under the escort of Prof. Lyon to decipher the Assyrian historical writings in their original cuneiform characters. As for Latin and Greek, the Radeliffe graduate is, of course, required to read at sight such easy authors as PLAUTUS, TERENCE and LUCRETIUS, or ÆSCHYLUS, ARIS-TOPHANES and ARISTOTLE. The Stagyrite's Politics," by the way, is to be studied in connection with his recently discovered treatise on the constitutional history of Athens; and for the budding Portias there will be an enlivening excursus under the conduct of Prof. Goodwin touching the "Judicial Process of the Athenian Courts." When we turn to the literatures of modern Europe, it is painful to contrast what is expected of a Radcliffe student with what used to be considered satisfactory acquirements at Harvard in the consulahip of PLANCUS, or, let us say, in 1862. At present the young woman undergraduate would disdain to begin a study of German. for instance, with the Nibelungenlied. She lays a deep and more solid foundation with Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon, Old High German, and Icelandic. As regards philosophy, the Radcliffe girl, who has pursued both the undergraduate and graduate curricula is a mistress of KANT, HEGEL, and SCHOPEN-HAUER, and has studied advanced "Human and Animal Psychology" under Prof. Wil-LIAM JAMES.

After inspecting the opportunities for mental exercise afforded to young women at Radcliffe College one is glad to learn that the report of the physical instructor on the gymnasium is also encouraging. We are told that in 1898, when the gymnasium was opened, only sixty-six students availed themselves of its privileges, and that no general interest in gymnastics was exhibited until the autumn of 1895, when "a genuine enthusiasm" began to show itself. Some 125 students are now regular attendants; as many as the building can accommodate.

On the last Radcliffe commencement day it was pointed out that while this institution, owing to its connection with Harvard University, does not need a colossal library, nor an observatory, nor huge colections in natural history, it nevertheless has needs of its own. It needs laboratories for teaching purposes; it needs lecture halls of its own; it needs a gymnasium adequate in point of size and of equipment; it needs ouses in which its young women students may be comfortably lodged; it needs spacious and attractive grounds. We add that it needs a large number of fellowships and scholarships. At present it has only about half a dozen.

The Pursuit of Antiquities.

It is not very long that attention has been paid to prehistoric antiquities in Egypt, yet artful Levantines have already tried their skill in manufacturing objects of this sort, to be palmed upon unsuspecting tourists. From Abydos comes the news that bogus vases and polished stone implements have been brought to the knowledge of the Government bureau concerned with antiquities. So long as travellers will trust to their own supposed cleverness in buying clandestinely antiquities from the natives, they will run a very fair chance of being

imposed upon. The Egyptian Direction of Antiquities is taking all precautions to protect visitors from such imposition, and it is for this reason that a rule has been established requiring every visitor to Upper Egypt to pay to what s called the "Tourist Fund" one pound sterling; but this fee entitles the visitor to free admission to all the ancient monuments. The small contribution is used to keep the ancient temples in repair and to cover the cost for their guardianship. The custodians are prohibited, as at Pompeii, from receiving any kind of a fee under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Another precaution has been taken to protect travellers from dealers in spurious antiquities. The Gizeh Museum, where the products of all the Government's excavations are centralized, sells its duplicates. The prices asked for them are very moderate, and any object purchased there is unquestionably a genuine antique. In this way one of the wooden barks discovered by Mr. J. DE MORGAN near the northern brick pyramid of Dashur, under circumstances published by THE SUN at the time of the excavations, was secured by an art patron

The proceeds of the sales made by the museum are a source of revenue for the service, and thus are used in defraying the cost of new excavations. This fact not being sufficiently known by the travellers in Egypt, they often allow themselves to be parties to questionable transactions, and become victims of unserupulous natives.

The East is the abode of many distinct tribes and races, but whether Mohammedans, Jews, or Christians, they possess one point of similitude in their inborn abhorrence of truth. It is next to an impossibility to obtain from a native an accurate statement of a "find." In no place in the world are to be found more imitations or falsifications of antiquities than in the very countries where they come from. Italy is the land of the Paduans, the best makers of bogus Roman coins. From Odessa come those modern productions, lately seen in Paris, of the style of the Kertch jewelry. In Damascus are made the imitations of the old Arabic mosque lamps; and now that antique iridescent glass has become much in demand, the Syrian ingenuity has found a process for manufacturing rare pieces out of antique unrelated fragments, making scarce shapes and adding artificial iridescence produced by metallic powders applied in a way sufficiently skilful to deceive inexperienced eyes. To this list may be added bronzes copied by electrotyping, antique terra cotta vases covered with modern decorations or inscriptions, coins cast from antique models, Palestine being very rich in such shekels. Intaglios and cameos are often made of glass. So also are most of the so-called turquoises carved with cabalistic Persian mottoes. This will give an idea of what is in store for the unsuspecting tourist at most of the places at which he is likely to stop in the East. In Egypt travellers should be more fortu-

nate, but they do not always avail themselves of such opportunity. To call at the Gizeb Museum's salesroom and select from the wall cases, or to sit comfortably in a chair and have the objects brought to your uspection on a table by the well-known Mr. BAZILE, MASPERO'S brother, or even by BRUSGSCH Bey himself, and to receive from these gentlemen a receipt for the money paid, and a true statement as to the origin and date of the objects selected, would seem to the "innocents abroad" the climax of all that is prosaic. How much more picturesque and romantic is it to penetrate into the secrecy of an Arabic adobe shanty, the receptacle of filth and vermin. Here stands the majestic palm tree projecting its broomstick shadow on the dusty trail. As you pass, the fellahin covers modestly her tattooed face with the folds of her deep blue gown. Then the fellah, from under rags and dirty straw, brings out some royal scarabs and other curios. And here your guide whispers to you, mysteriously: "I will tell you where these things come from, but never show them to anybody in Egypt, and never mention my name; I would be sent to Tourrah," which is the Egyptian substitute for Sing Sing. You make the solemn promise, and then you are told more solemnly still that the so much coveted scarab comes from the Mudir's excavation at Dashur, this being the dreaded name of the Director-General, or that it was substracted from PETRIE's discoveries. You pay whatever you are asked for, and the game is played. The motto of the great poet, "what fools these mortals be," is true once more. When you depart the fellahin covers modestly her tattooed face with the folds of her deep blue gown, but she laughs

Some African Kings.

in her sleeve.

Aing PREMPEH, late ruler of Ashanti, is now an exile. A single roof in Sierra Leone shelters his Majesty, his mother, the two wives he was permitted to retain from the large assortment in his harem, and a few of his chiefs and attendants. He went ashore at Freetown in a gorgeous pair of yellow satin trousers, and the weight of his golden ornaments, according to all accounts, made him like a beast of burden. Little atten tion was paid to him, and the only escort of the King and his party was a squad of police, who will see that the exiles do not stray too far in their perambulations. PREMPEH made a scene when he was told

that his British captors meant to remove him from Elmina to a home hundreds of miles away. He said he would kill himself if deported from his country. He would jump into the sea from the steamship. He begged to be taken back to Kumassi, where he would throw the country wide open to British trade. He knew where there was buried gold, and he would give it to the British. He would obey the "Great White Queen," and never lift his hand against the white man again. But he was closely watched on shipboard, and the novelty o the voyage finally reconciled the young man to his lot. He liked the wines, and particularly the Benedictine. The engines and the electric lights filled him with wonder. If he had only known when he lived in Kumassi, he said, that the white man was so great, there would have been no war, and he would still have been King of Ashanti.

PREMPER admits that it was his ignorance that caused his downfall. It is an interesting fact that every important native ruler in Africa against whom a European power has sent an armed force, has been the victim of his own ignorance and arrogance. These rulers possessed great influence and wielded large power, and the European States invariably preferred their cooperation to their hostility; and only those Kings who honestly believed that they were invincible, and that they might kill, enslave, and steal to their heart's content, and no human power could stop them, have been compelled to learn the bitter lesson of the white man's superiority and of their own helplessness before his implements of war.

An African ruler who has made a little empire for himself, or inherited the throne of his ancestors, usually believes he is the greatest man in the world until the bullets begin to whiz through the huts of his capital. THEODORE of Abyssinia told the British mission that it was fitting the greatest king in the world should wed the greatest queen, and when he formally proposed for the hand of Queen VICTORIA he honestly thought no higher honor could be conferred upon her. It was a small potentate on the Senegal River who sent word to NAPOLEON III. at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, that the Emperor might count on him if his services were needed to help vanquish the Germans.

When Lo BENGULA, King of the Matabeles, sent his envoys to England, they were greatly impressed with what they saw, but said that they would not dare to return to their master and tell him the British were more powerful than the Matabele people, or that Queen VICTORIA was a greater monarch than Lo BENGULA. Their lives would be forfeit if they reported the truth. When a missionary told this remarkthis country more women able to deliver such discourses than could be found in atructure of Chelonia (turtles), appears as all the other countries of the earth. No. 67 of the "Contributions from the of King Oussenters III, to its resting place." You lie!" A few years later of King Oussenters III, to its resting place. able man, who had never met a reverse in

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENIS. his own country, driven out by the forces

that had cut his pet regiments to pieces.

King MTESA of Uganda sent an embass;

to London, and not deeming it necessary to

be represented by any of his nobles, he con-

fided his mission to three men of the com-

mon people. They would not have been

officially received if the trick had been dis-

covered. They came into instant repute as

the greatest liars in Uganda, when they

went home with their wonderful stories of

what they had seen, and narrowly escaped

losing their heads when they told MTESA

that his country could not hold all the

Englishmen, and that Rubaga, his capital,

Germany had an amusing experience

some years ago when it was thought she

would economize men and money if some

subjects of King MANDARA of East Africa

were taken to Berlin to see how great the

Germans are. The King deputed some of

his favorites for this tour which proved

however, a pure waste of public funds. The

gentlemen from Mount Kilima-Njaro de-

clined to be impressed by anything they saw

great military parade near Berlin was that

it did not compare as a spectacle with the

sight of all of MANDARA's cattle when they

All these African potentates and many

others have been swept away. If a little

knowledge had widened their horizon and

taught them humility, their days might

have been lengthened. Very few of them

have been the victims of wanton warfare on

the part of the whites. Almost invariably

those kings who have helped to extend the

trade and influence of the foreigners have

een well rewarded. But all who scorned

the white men, whose strength they had

ever measured, invited and met the fate

of the buffalo that regarded the railroad

The Assault on Consul Kellett.

A new turn has been given to the sup-

Consul KELLETT. At the cabled request of

Consul-General BARRETT the gunboat

Machias was hurried to Bangkok, and the

natural inference was that a wrong had

been done, for which the Siamese Govern-

ment must be called to account by a display

It now appears from the account of Mr.

BARRETT, that Mr. KELLETT went into the

interior of Siam to examine the assets of

Dr. CHEER's estate, heretofore spoken of;

that while there KELLETT's servant violated

the law and was arrested, and that KELLETT,

under a mistaken notion as to his consular

privileges, attempted to force his way into

the jail, after having demanded the release

of his servant. The guards naturally kept

him from doing this, and he suffered some

This was the affair which sent the Ma

chias at considerable expense from her proper

station to Bangkok; and, so far as appears

from our own official accounts of it, any

apology and reparation would seem to be

The subsequent attack on the German

Minister was of a different sort; yet even in

that there are extenuating facts. His vehi-

cle injured a man in the street, and the po-

lice accordingly hurried him to the police

station, where there chanced to be only an

under-officer, who apparently knew nothing

of the immunity of diplomats. Beyond

question Siam will make all due amends for

this affair, and meanwhile we do not se

In a long and dreary article LARRY thus

onfesses his deep despondency because he has

discovered at last that his howling produces

no other effect than to weary people and mage

" If you harp constantly upon the subject, continu

n, without being 'pulled off' or consenting to keep

Alas, poor LARRY! He was not happy at

Claughbawn, and he is no happier here. Like

JONAH at Nineveh, he has been preaching against the wickedness of New York, but,

unlike JONAH, alas! there is no whale to swal-

Spanish reforms bear a very close resem

blance to Turkish reforms. Both of them are

Brooklyn Barbers Denounce President

Kinpetsky.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : There was

a hearing held in Albany by the Assembly Com-

mittee on Thursday, Feb. 11, in regard to the

Sarbers' bill introduced by Assemblyman

Rochr of Brooklyn. When the same came up

before the committee there was no one in

pposition but Mr. Klapetsky of Syracuse.

who claimed to be President, Secretary and

Treasurer of the Empire State Journeyman

Barbers' Union. When asked by a gentleman

about Brooklyn, he said we had no union, which

is correct, claiming that our bosses did not pay

as wages enough to pay dues with, which is not

as wages shough to pay dues with, which is not so; we have more money than he has. Furthermore, it seems to us that it does not concern him any as to what we want in Brooklyn. In our estimation he is the greatest fakir that ever went before that committee, and we think he should not be recognized by them. That is the feeling we have toward Mr. Klapetsky of Syracuse. Signed by a few journeymen barbers of Brooklyn.

JOHN GLASER.

JOHN GLASER, JACOB FUCHS, LEONHART MEININGER, BROOKLYS, Feb. 12, 1897.

A Fashionable Gathering in Richmond.

From the Richmond Times.

A charmingly appreciative audience enjoyed Mrs

Cabell's presentation of current events yesterday. Among those present were Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs.

Hunter, Mrs. John Lottler, Mrs. Thomas Ruther-foord, Mrs. Thomas Boiling, Mrs. Junius Morris,

Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, Mrs.

Breeden, Mrs. Scott Parrish, Mrs. John B. Lightfoot,

Mrs. Landonia Dashiell, Mrs. W. D. Thomas, Mrs. T

ah Patterson, Misses Steger, Christian, Grant Meru

The topics touched upon included the bill reported

by the conference committee restricting immigra

tion by inserting an educational clause; McKintey's

Cabinet; the passage of a bill by the Senate to pro

eide for an international conference apropos of

financial matters; the prevalent suffering among the poor; the return of Cecil Bhodes to England

and the success of Sir Joseph Chamberlain's motion

o inquire into the affairs of the British South Afri-

lans in Crete by the Turks; the rumored illness of

ca Company; the reports of the killing of Chris

the Pope; affairs in Spain; THE SUN versus Dr. Ly

man Abbott; Jonab and the whale; the announce

nent by Pr. Fahrer, the archmological surveyor

covered what is probably the birthplace of Budding

The literary note was concluded with charming

eadings by Mrs. Cabell of selections from Pheen's

of the northwest provinces of India, that he has di

and the gentus of Franz von Lenbach.

William Pemberton, Miss Mary Hatcher, Miss

dish, and Urquhart.

silent, you run the risk of depressing people who wish to be cheerful and happy. They will avoid your

ompany because you dampen their spirits."

how it helps Mr. KELLETT's case.

them fly from the din:

due from us rather than from Siam.

slight injuries in the scuffle.

of naval force.

posed outrage committed in Siam upor

track as his own peculiar right of way.

were gathered in one herd.

Their only comment when they witnessed

did not shine in comparison with London.

The death on Monday last of Judge Leonard E. Weles of Wilmington, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, leaves a vacancy in the United States District Court for the district of Delaware which President Cleveland will have an opportunity to fill if he makes a nomination agreeable to the Senate. Judge Wales had served many years on the bench of the State courts in Delaware before his appointment as Judge of the United States District Court in 1884. The names most prominently mentioned for the vacancy are those of Judge Ignatius C. Grubb and Senator George Gray. The former is at present one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of Delaware, Senstor Gray has twice been Attorney-General of the State. He was born in 1840, was educated at the College of New Jersey and the Harvard Law School, and succeeded Mr. Bayard in the United States Senate when the latter was appointed Secretary of State. There would be no doubt of Mr. Grav's immediate confirmation by the Senate. The compensation of a Federal District Judge is now just the same as that of a Senator or Representative in Congress-\$5,000 a year.

The Republican Governor of New Jersey has done a praiseworthy act in nominating an excellent Democrat, Judge Bennet Van Syckel, for a fifth term as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of that State. Judge Van Syckel, who was born in 1830, and graduated from Princeton in 1846, has been twenty-eight years on the bench already, and has won a aigh reputation, which is thus deservedly recogby his political opponents. Another judicial nomination by Gov. Griggs, that of E. Ambler Armstrong to be Judge of the Camden County Court, has not been received with so much public approval, the appointment being strenuously opposed by many Republicans. We are not informed, however, as to the merits of the opposition, except that the nominee has the support of Senator Sewell, which hardly seems a substantial objection of itself. The Court of Appeals on Tuesday reversed

the judgment of the former General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department in the case of Yale vs. Curtiss, which was an marriage, in which the plaintiff recovered a verdict of \$3,000. This verdict was uphele by the General Term, but has now been set aside by the Court of Appeals. There was no proof that the defendant ever, in so many words, promised to marry the plaintiff, but he had told her that he would always protect her. and if he lived he would make her happy; and he had discussed a contemplated trip to Europe in such a way that she understood he wished her to accompany him as his wife. From these and other circumstances the trial Judge left it to the jury to say whether there was not in substance a promise to marry, to be inferred from the various declarations and acts of the defendant. A similar course was taken in the celebrated Brooklyn case of Homan vs. Earle, in which the defendant bore so remarkable a resemblance in face, fgure, and bearing to the late Henry Ward Beecher. It would seem, however, that in this case of Yale vs. Curtiss an error was committed in permiting the plaintiff to tell not only what the defendant sald about going to Europe, but what she understood him to mean by the language which he used on that occasion. This was afterward stricken out, but nust have been injurious to the defendant where the evidence of the alleged promise was so purely in ferential.

Among the affirmances in the Court of Ap peals on Tuesday was one in the case of Hersog vs. the New York Elevated Railroad Company, which went up from this department where the opinion was written at General Term by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. It was an equity suit to restrain the maintenance and operation of the elevated railroad on Third arenue in front of the plaintiff's premises, until unless the defendant should pay the damare thereby occasioned to the property. The city had previously owned the premises, and conveyed them to a person who in turn con veyed them to Rosa Herzog, the plaintiff, While still the owner, the city had consented in writing to the construction of the defend ant's road. Justice Van Brunt was of the opinion that this consent conveyed to the railroad company all the rights of the manicipal corporation as abutting owners on Third avenue: but that, in any event, even if a right to recove damages yet remained in the plaintiff as the city's successor in title, it would be unjust to grant an injunction against the maintenance of the road when the city, from whom her title came, had expressly agreed that the structure might be creeked. Accordingly, the discovering appearance to black velocity with missal of the complaint was affirmed, and is now affirmed again at Albany.

We have recently received the fourteenth olume of Washington Reports, being reports of cases determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Washington in the year 1896 prior to July. There are five members of the Supreme Court there, a Chief Judge and four Judges, who review the work of twenty-four Superior Court Judges. This volume, which was printed at Seattle, is a good example of law reporting, in regard to paper, typography, and the manner in which the reporters' work is done. It contains a curious case concerning a promissory note for \$20,000, upon which a suit was brought by a lawyer named Moore against the executors of one J. Gardner Ker yon, by whom the note was said to have been signed. The defence was that the signature was either forged or procured by some mis representation as to the character of the in-strument, and the jury found a verdict for the defendants. They were allowed to prove on the trial certain declarations made Kenyon in his lifetime to the effect that the plaintiff was only a "jack-leg lawyer." and other opinions as to the plaintiff's ability. These were received as having been made about the time of the date of the note, and were held t be admissible as showing the improbability that the decedent ever executed the note. One nember of the Supreme Court, however, dissented very emphatically, declaring it to be the universal rule that the declarations of a decedent to third persons in favor of his own interest cannot be received in evidence. The admission of this testimony carnot readily be justified on principle or authority. The report of the case states that the biaintiff formerly resided and practised law in New York.

The bill to which we recently referred, establishing a new division in one of the Federal judicial districts in Texas, has now become as notwithstanding the objections of the President. The Senate passed it over the veto by a vote of 57 to 1. It seems that Mr. Cleveand deemed the new division needless, because so few Federal cases have ever arisen in that part of the State of Texas; but the feelthat part of the State of Texas; but the feel-ing of the Senate appeared to be the same as that expressed by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts to the effect that the measure would tend to make the courts of the United States better known to the people, and would thus help to remove some of the popular misapprenension and prejudice which exist concerning these tribunals.

In Brooklyn Mr. Justice Gaynor has been occupied in trying criminal cases in the Supreme Court during the past week. A prisecution for murder in the first degree against a man name! Rodriguez resulted in a conviction of the highest grade of mansainghter and a sentence to the State prison for twenty years. The sentence was impored withou, the usual delay of two days, but this was because the prisoner conse_ted. Otherwise, the law entitled him to the delay as a matter of right, unless the court was to finally adjourn before two days would clause. The other cases brought before Justice Garnor have been of an unimportant character as compared with those which have usually been tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and of which the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the successive the court of the Supreme Court is the supreme Court in the supreme Court in the supreme Court is the supreme Court in the Supreme Court in the Supreme Court is the supreme Court in the court of the Cour cessor, under the Supreme Court is the suc-Constitution.

It may now be deemed settled that no ap peal lies under our statutes from an order denying a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence in the case of of newly discovered evidence in the case of a defendant who has been convicted of murder in the first degree. In its last batch of decisions the Court of Appeals dismisses the appeal taken to that tribunal by Arth r Mayhew from an order of Mr. Justice Keogh retuning to grant him a new trial for the murder of Mr. Fowell at Hompstead last year. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

Everything that could be said in praise of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's superb entertain ment at the Waldorf Hotel last Wednesday has filled the columns of the press and been et heed and re-echoed through drawing rooms, dening rooms, boudoirs, clubs, and wherever in fact men and women have met together. It was only a ball, it is true, but at the same time it was so skilfully and wisely conducted, with every part so perfect in its detail and fitting smoothly into one great symmetrical whole, that those who took part in it could but wonder at the ability that plauned and carried it out. As for the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene, the harmony of music and flowers, the dazzling opulence of the gold and gems that glittered on every side, they formed a picture never to be forgotten.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the most gracious of hosts, and received their guests with a cordinity which dissipated all feeling of restraint, and disseminated universal good humor among the motiey throng who poured into the tapesiry-hung ballroom in which the host and hosters stood. No doubt they had much gratification when they saw with what painstaking interest their friends had responded to their invitations, For, truth to tell, every man and woman present had spared neither time nor study to make himself and herself veritable reproductions of the periods they represented. The men unquestionably excelled the women

from an ornamental point of view. In any clime or any century, for instance, it would be difficult to find a more perfect specimen of kingly dignity than Mr. Winthrop Butherfurd presented as Henry III. of France. His costume, made of purple satin with a profusion of laces and jewels, was eminently becoming, and as he wore his own hair, without wig or powder, there was nothing to detract from the becomingness of the dress. Mr. James L. Breese in a costume of white satin and silver, with jewelled order of the Saint Esprit supported by a bige watered ribbon across his chest, was a flattering reproduction of the Duc de Guise, and Worthington Whitehouse, who danced the minuet with Mrs. Ogden Mills, and was also in white and silver from his plumed hat to his white shoes and stockings, were both remarkable in their differ ent styles. Mr. J. J. Astor, who opened the ball with Mrs. Bradley Martin, looked remarkably well as Henry of Navarre in a rich velvet costume and wearing the white plumed hat which was that hero's distinguishing badge as he led his forces to victory.

In the same quadrille was Mr. Center Hitch-

ock, who wore a handsome and most accurate Louis Quinze dress, in which the dark red brocade, richly embroidered, harmonized admirably with the white velvet and satin of Mrs. Orme Wilson, who was Mr. Hitchcock's partner. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who also danced in the quadrille d'honneur, wore a striking costume embellished with old point lace and magnificent diamonds. But far and away the love liest court lady of them all was Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, whose blonde beauty was greatly accentuated by her rich white satin robes and picturesque surroundings.

The second quadrille was that of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and included among its dancers some of the prettlest women in the room. Conspicuous among them was Mrs. Henry Sloane, who is naturally the queen of beauty wherever she appears. One of the most graceful dancers in the minuet was Miss Alice Blight, who, in white satin with silver embroideries, looked extremely chic and dainty. Miss Edith Morton, who took Mrs. Ogden Mills's place until that lady appeared on the scene, ran her very close, however, for first honors, as her costume of pale blue velvet, with a stunning manteau de cour, was of exactly the shade to set off to advantage her fair coloring and hair.

The Austro-Hungarian court dance which followed the minuet, and for which Mrs. Frederic Bronson had taken infinite pains and rouble, was probably the most complete and artistic of all. It was headed by Miss Elsie Bronson and Mr. Ernest Iselin, who threw much life and vivacity into the movements. Miss Bronson was easily the most graceful dancer, as Miss Bessie Davis was the most stately and distinguished looking of the Louis Quinze débutantes. A pretty effect was produced in this quadrille by the men wearing coats of varying colors, although of the same shape and make.

Mrs. Astor's Venetian costume, designed by Carolus Duran, and embellished with stomacher girdle and headdress of diamonds, made little bange in her appearance. Her ordinary ballroom and opera attire is so sumptuous, and the jewels that she wears are so superb that when one of her most intimate friends was asked "how Mrs. Astor looked at the ball," she replied," Like imposing appearance in black velvet, with diamond studded collar and bodice absolutely sown with jewels. The Queen of Navarre, at represented by Mrs. L. P. Morton, was quite regal in red velvet and white satin, with an ormous decoration of diamonds and a ceinture of pearls, with chains of other precious stones.

Among the plucky guests who were indifferent as to looks and cared only for correctness and originality in their costume was Mr. R. W. G. Welling as the Indian Chief Miantenamely, with necklaces of bears' and deers' teeth and all the belongings of a North American Indian. Mr. Weiling was almost repulsive-looking in his paint and feathers, but there was no question of his being the exact prototype of the tribe that he represented. A suitable companion for him was a daughter of Mr. J. Plerpont Morgan, who represented the Indian Princess Pocahontas, and was most admirable in her dark stained skin, leather jacket, moccasins, and crown of tall, stiff feathers. She looked heroic enough to sacrifice herself for any modern Capt. Smith who might fall inte the hands of the enemy.

The costume of the Spanish Infanta, worn by Miss Kate Brice of Washington, and copied from a portrait of Velasquez, was most curious. The hoops were of such enormous size as to extend the skirts at least two yards on either de, and the headdress consisted of tiny bows of ribbon, pinned as closely as possible over long ringlets of light hair. There was not another like it in the room, and if not exactly pretty, is was distinctly interesting. It is not possible to continue a descriptive so-

count of all these marvels; but no one who saw the get-up of Mr. Thomas F. Cushing could willingly omit him. He was a courtier of the reign of Charles IX., and his dress was probably the most complete and artistic in the room. It was carefully thought out and most admirable executed, as was also the simple dress of the Puritan maiden, which was worn by his naughter, Miss Edith Cushing. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam made quite a sensation as they walked through the supper room as a Dutch lady and gentleman of the last century, this Holland, with its absolute imperviousness to the graceful and picturesque, stood out from every line and angle, and they were almost applauded for the laughable grotesqueness of their appearance. Treasures that are stored away in the cheefs and cupboards of many old Knickerbe set family were brought to light in the costume of Mrs. Charles De Rham, who were a marvel-lous brocade, on which the flowers stood out to prominently that they looked as if they much be gathered and twisted into nosegays. It has been in the possession of the De Hham family for more than two hundred years, and no loom of the present day could produce such a fabric.

The cotillon, which was danced from 3 to 5 M., was an exquisitely pretty one, and Francis I, won his best laurels in the leaders the Many lovely girls and married women were seen in its intricate mazes who were not in the quadrilles and had consequently passed at 0 served in the crowds of the earlier hours. Among them was Mrs. Frederick Edey, hos if like a picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds, where the large hat, coquettishly wern on the sme of the head, was most effective and becoming. Mrs. Edey looked so well that she quite fulfille! the traditions for both beauty and style that have existed in the Otis family for so many generations. The coiffure of Lady Cunard was very effective, as it consisted of her own beautiful hair arranged in curls and adorned with roses and jewels. A trio of beautiful girls were Miss Katharine Duer, in a compadour dress of green and pink, who looked stunningly handsome. Miss Katharine Garrison as Lady Graham, and Miss Marion McKeever as Marie Autoinette.

Bard Words About Senator Hill. From Y Drych.

A gadael o'r nellidu foesoideb y pwnc, araeth

Discriminating Agreement, From the Indianapolis Journal. "George describes the girl he is engaged to as

"Yes. And his sister says she is a sight."

I'm swfully tired doing nothing, deah boy."
"Theah's so much of it to Ca."

idoniol draddododd David B. Hill yn erbyn y mesur n gwahardd gwerthu diodydd yn y Seneilddy yn ashington.

Overburdened.